DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

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WEDNESDAY, - - - NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

MESSAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY, Z. B. VANCE,

TO THE

General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Commons:

Two years ago I issued my first message to the General Assembly of North Carolina amid the stirring scenes of war, fondly trusting that I might greet the next convocation of the people's representatives rejoicing in the more grateful prospect of peace and independence. That hope, like most of the short-sighted desires of man, God has not seen proper to cause us to realize. After two years of fierce and consuming war, waged with all our energies, and attended with all its inseparable calamities, social, political and physical, we meet to-day, gentlemen, but to continue those arduous labors which bore so heavily upon your predecessors and myself. Whatever may be the result, I can but hope that our co-operation may be as sincere and tempered with as much forbearance. I proceed then at once to give you a statement of the condition of our affairs and to suggest such remedies for whatever may be wrong as my observation and experience may have enabled me to recommend.

With sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good, I announce that the crops of the past season were very fair, and in some localities excellent. Notwithstanding partial failures of the corn crop here and there, it is estimated that there is an ample supply of the staff of life to prevent not only starvation, but even any actual suffering, if it can be placed within the reach of the poor.

Since the adjournment of your predecessors, the enemy have not encroached upon our territory, except by the recapture of the town of Plymouth, and the consequent evacuation of Washington, events greatly to be deplored. The western border is however, subject to constant raids and the situation of the inhabitants is distressing in the extreme. Bands of lawless men, many of them our own citizens, acting or pretending to act under commissions from the enemy swarm in the mountain frontier, murdering, burning and destroying. Totally regardless of the laws of civilized warfare, they have inaugurated a system of cruelty, at which humanity shudders. I have written to Gen. Breckinridge and urged him to take such steps as may be in his power to stop such proceedings, but I do not yet know what may be the result. Nor is the interior of the State entirely free from the disorders naturally to be expected from a state of continued war. Deserters representing almost every State in the Confederacy infest the swamps and mountains of many counties, stealing, plundering and in many instances murdering the inhabitants. In some places they muster in such force as to almost amount to a suspension of the civil authority, aided and protected as they are by their relatives and friends. All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by offers of pardon having proved fruitless, I see no remedy for the evil, but to outlaw them and drive them from the State by the strong hand. If my control over the Militia for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confident I could easily rid the community of this pest. I also recommend that the law against harboring, aiding and abetting desertion, be amended so as to facilitate the making of the proof required to convict, and that it be made the duty of all civil, as well as military officers to assist in their arrest under such penalties as will enforce obedience. Too much importance cannot well be attached to this subject, since it has become not only of great moment to the well being of the army, but also to the security of society and the execution of the law.

I feel quite ashamed also to add that a number of the Home Guard in certain interior counties holding both civil and military offices, actuated either by treason or cowardice or perhaps both, have recently deserted and fled to the enemy. I earnestly recommend that you take such steps for the punishment of such a crime by confiscation or otherwise as may deter others from such cowardly and degrading treason. There should be no more trifling in this matter. Those who seek the aid of our enemies should share the fate of enemies. The blood of our dead heroes, as well as the living who carry their lives in their hands every day, demands that the punishment awarded by all civilized communities to treason should be meted out to traitors. If there is to be no punishment for this kind of treason, loyal men are entitled to know it. Whenever we quietly suffer treason to attain a greater immunity from dangers and hardships than patriotism, we may expect the cause to perish.

I regret to say that the blockade running operations of the State are pretty well stopped. The regulations imposed by the Confederate Government, in defiance as I think of the act of Congress to which I have heretofore adverted, have operated so injuriously as to compel me in a measure to withdraw our vessels from the trade, after losses by detentions, the surrender of cargo, space &c., of not less than $200,000 in gold. I regret also to have to announce the loss of the State Steamer *Ad-Vance* during the month of September. This noble vessel, the pride of the State, and the benefactor of our soldiers and people was captured by the enemy after she had successfully made her way through the blockading squadron in consequence of the seizure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser *Tallehassee*, compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coal. This being unsuited to her furnaces and machinery, rendered her incapable of making more than half her usual speed, and left behind her a dense column of black smoke, by which she was easily followed and captured. So obviously is her loss attributable to this unwarranted seizure of her coal, that I trust you will memorialize Congress for compensation. The unwise policy of making our only remaining seaport a resort for our cruisers cannot be too strongly condemned. It has tripped the stringency of the blockade has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers and will ultimately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy for the capture of Wilmington. It is no exaggeration to say that the *Ad-Vance* alone in solid benefits has been worth more to our government than all the cruisers we have ever put afloat. Why it should be the policy of our government to compel the State to quit the importation of supplies for the common benefit, and then pursue a course with our armed vessels so well calculated to crush all importations whatsoever, is to me inexplicably strange.—These cruisers sally forth with the coal seized from steamers engaged in bringing us supplies of vital importance, thus ensuring their capture, destroy a few insignificant smacks which only serves to irritate the enemy, and then they steam back into Wilmington to seize more coal, bringing down upon the inlets a new swarm of the enemy's gunboats.

Where our supply of shoes is to come from this winter I do not know. I have an abundant supply at the Islands, but have now no means of getting them in. I trust you will again instruct our representatives in Congress to ask for a repeal of these regulations. This done, our remaining steamers could soon bring in the many valuable supplies we have bought abroad. The act of Congress authorizing the President to impose regulations upon commerce, expressly provides "that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account." What policy so urgently requiring the States to be forced by executive construction out of the benefit of this proviso, influences our government, I have not been able to learn. The construction is that if a State owns the vessel out and out, the restrictions shall not be imposed, but if she owns a part or merely charters the entire vessel for the voyage, then she must surrender half her cargo space to the government, and give the bond to return, &c. The allegation that private ships should not be allowed to escape the restrictions by selling a part interest to the State is only specious. My application to the late Secretary of the Treasury, disclosing the actual interest of the State in the Collie line of steamers, and asking only to have that *interest* exempted, was peremptorily refused. It seems to me, therefore, in the absence of any solid reason for the action of the government, that wisdom and true policy demand the repeal of the laws authorizing the imposition of these regulations, and that every possible inducement should be held out to the States to exchange their great staples for supplies for the common benefit.

Fortunately of clothing and blankets we still have an abundance. A full exhibit of our operations in the Quartermaster's Department, including this subject, will be found in the report of Adjutant General Gatlin, which goes herewith, and which I commend to your consideration. From this it will be seen that not only have the army and the people been supplied with indispensable articles without loss, but with actual profit to the State, notwithstanding the fears of some to the contrary. It has not been our aim to make money, but to supply the necessities of our people and army for simply cost and charges, which has been done. In regard to insinuations which have been indulged in against this enterprise, I can only say that I have heretofore and do now challenge the strictest investigation. Much has, perhaps, been done that ought not, and many losses have been sustained which no living man could prevent in so reckless and dangerous a trade, and many impositions have been practised upon us that were unavoidable on account of our unrecognized and defenceless condition abroad. But a fair investigation, will, I think, satisfy even the man who is opposed to furnishing a soldier a pair of shoes and a blanket unless the State were to make money by the transaction, that all these benefits have been conferred without loss and even with a handsome profit.

It has seemed a little strange that there should be found among us any to object to this enterprise, even should it have occasioned the loss of money. It is certainly a narrow-minded view of the subject to regard it only as a matter of dollars and cents. The saving of life and health, and the cheerfulness of spirit imparted to our soldiers, and the comfort added to our people by the introduction of indispensable articles not obtainable in the Confederacy, I regard as invaluable.

No money estimate can measure these benefits. A debt abroad, it must also be remembered, is quite a different thing from a debt created at home. Both are to be redeemed in gold at the face value of our bonds, but for the one we receive gold *value*, and the other Confederate value, so to speak. Take one of our State bonds for $1,000, issued here for example, and one of our cotton warrants sold abroad for the same sum. For the first we receive seventy-four dollars only, specie value, according to the calculation of the Treasurer, whilst for the last we receive one thousand dollars of specie value. The last bond nobody grudges to redeem. Again, had we been condemned to rely upon our State for clothing, blankets and shoes, the same quantity of very inferior articles could have been obtained, if at all, only by the seizure of almost every pound of wool and leather in the State, greatly enhancing the price and the public distress. It would appear, therefore, to every candid mind, not only indispensable to import these articles, but also economical in every possible sense of the word. The simplest way after all to look at it would be to consider what has been imported, ask if it was indispensably necessary, and if so, could it have been obtained at home, and if so, at what price?

You will perceive the great difficulty of rendering a simplified statement of the account, owing to a part being a specie and part a Confederate currency transaction. This, with the constant fluctuations in the value of money and exchange has rendered such a statement almost impossible. It is believed, however, that the accompanying statement of Major John Devereux, marked A, presents as fair and simple an exposition as can be given. By this it will be seen that including ships, cotton, and exchange, we have a balance in our favor in specie of $126,957.30, and on the currency account a balance of $4,852,567 50.

The following amounts have been expended for the benefit of the State, for part of which special appropriations would have otherwise been made, and which this department has the right to account for as profits, viz:

Clothing issued to State Troops,	$550,000 00
Paid into the Treasury,	392,102 92
Ordnance and Ordnance stores,	488,870 45
Clothing issued Surgeon General's Department,	35,000 00
State Bonds, (sale of Ad Vance),	460,000 00
Medicines furnished Surgeon General,	170,993 00
Supplies furnished Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	20,550 00
Stationery furnished Secretary of State,	28,681 20
Total	$2,146,197 57

There is also in the hands of and due to Major Dowd of the Clothing Department, the sum of $2,672,990 00, which if so ordered can be made available to the Treasury for the current fiscal year. My intention was to buy cotton, tobacco, &c., for exportation, so as to make the ships cargo inward buy the cargo outward without any connection with the Treasury, but perhaps it would be better to divert it to this purpose to aid in avoiding an increase of the public debt, and depend upon the proceeds of the supplies on hand to furnish the means for exportation. This sum added to the above will when paid into the Treasury, extinguish the original appropriation of $2,324,000 leaving a balance of $2,495,187 57, which with the articles on hand estimated at prices paid by Confederate Quartermaster General which are far below the market price, will I conceive constitute the nett profits realized.

It is proper to add that I have reason for believing the estimate for funds abroad to be far below the truth, and that there are large quantities of shoes, cards, cloth and blankets, iron, bacon, &c., bought and paid for yet abroad which do not come into this calculation.

Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, I have re appointed our former agent Mr. John White, who has gone to Europe with instructions to wind up our business there and forward as soon as possible, such statements as will enable us to make a final settlement with the public auditor. Until this is done we cannot show positively how the accounts stand and these statements are furnished merely for your information.

For a statement of the condition of our finances and the indebtedness of the State, I refer you to the report of Mr. Worth, our very efficient Public Treasurer. Being well adapted by talents and experience to the conduct of financial affairs, I am generally content to abide by all his suggestions in that regard. I am sorry, however, that I cannot yield the same assent to his advice as to military affairs, and the method of conducting the war.

I can see great propriety in the retention by the State of a small military force in time of war, and very little in transferring absolutely all her physical power to other hands. The time has already come when, to say the least of it, the assertion of a right as pertaining to a sovereign State is worth much more if backed by some show of physical power to enforce it. Neither can I regard it as in any wise anomalous that the State should employ her militia in trying to arrest the numerous bands of deserters who infest the country, robbing, and murdering the citizens and in some instances compelling a strong force to be under arms to protect the sittings of the courts. The anomaly if any there be in the case, might certainly be found in the Government permitting these outlaws to set the civil authorities at defiance, pillage and murder at will, until loyal citizens flee for life, and not undertaking to prevent it, because such prevention would increase the State taxes! As a matter of course it is expected that the Confederate government will ultimately assume all military outlays necessarily incurred by the States for that defence of themselves which it is unable to render. But even if it should not, I submit we must be protected nevertheless: and the objection that in protecting ourselves we are also assisting to execute a law of the Congress, will hardly hold good. Doubtless it would be a good thing, if a people could carry on a war and preserve internal quiet without any expenditure of money at all. I say *doubtless*, because to my knowledge it has never been tried. But having before our eyes the very strongest evidence of the constant necessity of these troops. I can see no way but to incur the debt and do our utmost to protect the country and execute the laws.

Probably an arrangement might be made with the Confederate government to assume the payment of State forces now, especially of our regulars and the Home Guard on duty at the front, as both are under Confederate officers and doing the service of Confederate troops.

I however, concur in the Treasurer's recommendation, that the taxes will have to be considerably increased for the next fiscal year. In addition to the slight increase in the military appropriations and some small sums hereafter mentioned for the securing of a proper supply of salt, I hope it will be necessary to enlarge the existing appropriations only in regard to the families of our indigent soldiers. It is admitted to be our imperative duty to provide for these persons, and the system now pursued by the counties in providing each for its own soldiers families, I conceive to be unjust to themselves. A poor county, possessing few slaves, but a large white population, would be taxed with the support of three or four times the number of persons that a wealthy county, with a small white population, and double the ability to pay, would have to care for. I regard the support of these families as much a public tax as that of the soldier himself, and that the true principle is to levy it upon the State at large. It is sufficient that in times like these the counties have to support their own poor, not the families of soldiers. I therefore recommend an appropriation of two millions in currency, and the imposition of a tax in kind, say one-twentieth bushel of corn, wheat and peas, gallon of syrup, &c., so arranged and systematised as you may deem best.

From a careful observation of the difficulties experienced by the county supply commissioners last year, and owing to the impressment and tythe laws of Congress, now rendered still greater by the bonding of a large portion of our farmers to sell all their surplus to the Confederate government, I am convinced that this is the surest and best way to provide for the poor. Surely no humane or patriotic citizen can object to this plan. If it should meet your approbation, the sooner it is adapted the better, as the season is already far advanced. I deem it unnecessary to elaborate this suggestion, as you will doubtless be able to mature the plan of operating better than I could myself.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Militia and the Guard for Home Defence, which requires some additional legislation. Both of these organizations were put on foot when the territory allotted to the different regiments and battalions contained men sufficient to fill them to the numbers required by law. Both have alike been stripped by conscription until scarcely anything remains of either regiment or battalion, but officers. When I now call out the Home Guard for State Defence, I have to put many companies together in order to get one of convenient size, and the supernumerary officers constituting a large per cent of the whole force, are sent home, as they cannot be made to serve in the ranks. This causes the greatest inconvenience and injustice. The only remedy is reorganization and consolidation. I therefore recommend the abolition of the Home Guard organization as being one too many, and the passage of a law authorizing the combination of the skeleton companies of the Militia into new regiments, having the numbers necessary to take the field at once, and so that all may be compelled to do duty alike. I deem it unnecessary further to give the details of the proposed plan, as the Adjutant General will present them fully to your military committees in a form which has my approval.

I also recommend the extension of the age to which men are required to serve in the militia to fifty five years. Though there are not a great many men at that age capable of active field service, there are yet many who could perform most material service in arresting deserters and repressing disorders at home, whose accession would greatly strengthen this important arm of the State.

The records of the country will bear me witness, gentlemen, that I have never sought to have extraordinary powers of any kind conferred upon me, being content to abide by our ancient customs even when unusual circumstances have rendered them abortive. But I am firmly convinced by actual experience that it is impossible to enforce discipline and obedience to orders in a militia organization scattered throughout the State without summary powers in the Commander-in-Chief to drop the offender from the rolls for certain specified offences. With great hesitation therefore, and moved by a sincere conviction of duty, I recommend the conferring of this power on the Executive, to continue only during the war, and so restricted as you may deem necessary to guard against its improper exercise.

In this connection I will ask your consideration of a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Augusta Ga., on the 17th ult., and request you to regard them as a part of this message. This meeting was invited by me in the earnest hope that something might be agreed upon to aid in reinforcing our armies and rendering uniform the action of the States in many important particulars, especially with regard to the exemption from Conception of State officers. After some days of free and harmonious interchange of opinions the result was the resolutions referred to. That one referring to State forces doing duty beyond their own borders, had allusion only to special and extraordinary emergencies, when as often happens, the proper defensive point may be beyond the State line and not within it.

Contrary to the impression sought to be made by some, the resolution relating to the impressment or conscription of slaves, was by no means intended to include the arming of them, much less their final emancipation, which I take it would follow as a natural consequence. I supposed that as property their temporary services were within reach of the government like all other property, to be employed as pioneers, erecting fortifications, cooks, teamsters, hospital servants, laborers in the several Departments and wherever in short the negro could take the place of any ablebodied white man who could carry a musket. Under no circumstances would I consent to see them *armed*, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as less degrading only than their employment in this capacity by our enemies. The proposition to emancipate them by the Confederate Government (which in conscience should be done if they fought in our armies) I regard as entirely out of the question. I imagine that such an idea as abolishing slavery by the general government advocated five years ago would have made people stare, and caused some little excitement. This course would, it seems to me, surrender the entire question which has ever separated the North from the South, would stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world, and render our whole revolution nugatory—a mere objectless waste of human life. I need not allude at all to the constitutional question involved, which I presume must be understood by this time. Our independence I imagine is chiefly desirable for the preservation of our great political institutions the principal of which is slavery; and it is only to be won by the blood of white freemen. The slave, however, should certainly be made to do his part as a non-combatant.

The resolution referring to the reinforcement of the army is worthy of your special and earnest attention. The Supreme Court having in the case of Johnson *vs.* Mallett affirmed the opinion advanced by me in my last message that the exemption of officers and agents of the State is derived from higher grounds than acts of Congress, thus placing it as favorably as the friends of State sovereignty could desire, it becomes us to examine carefully to see if there be not many who could of our own grace, be spared to the service of the country. I know that the growing disposition of the public to do this has received a severe check in the recent revocation of details by which the War Department has stripped the country bare of its most valuable and indispensable mechanics and artizans. Still there are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the retention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness whilst others bear the heat and burthen of the day—Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive when a less number than the whole of the militia or home guard is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only farmers or useful mechanics much good might be accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people.—My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of exempted persons, many of whom were if producers, are the worst of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction. A wise policy call's upon us to remove it, if not by the means I suggest, then in some other way.

By a recent agreement entered into between our government and that of the enemy, it is provided that each may have the privilege of supplying its soldiers held as prisoners of war by the other with certain necessary articles. Judge Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange, informs me that the same privilege will be extended to the States. I therefore ask your consent to expend, should it be necessary, a portion of our funds abroad, not exceeding £5,000 sterling, for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers held in Northern prisons—officers and men. I understand the United States will parole any officer designated for this purpose, which would guarantee an easy and proper disposition of the funds.

The report of the Surgeon General, which is sent in, is worthy of your consideration. I doubt if any department of the State Government has done more good to our soldiers with so small an expenditure of money. Every effort will be made to increase its usefulness and extend its aid wherever a suffering soldier can be found.

I desire also to call your attention to the subject of the supply of salt. The monthly reports of Mr. D. G. Worth, superintendent of the State works at Wilmington, are herewith submitted. From these it will be seen that owing to the unwarranted (as I conceive) interference of the General commanding that department, the production of salt from that source has greatly fallen off and considerable loss has been incurred in labor and material. After appealing in vain to Gen. Beauregard and the Secretary of war, and being apprehensive finally of their destruction in case of an attack upon Wilmington, I have at length ordered the removal of the property to the railroad. My intention was to re erect them at some other point, if such could be found where salt is not held in such disesteem and its manufacture would not be deemed injurious to the cause of the Confederacy. The correspondence with Confederate officials on this subject is also submitted, and I shall await your advice as to the proper place for putting them in operation again, which I think indispensable to be done.

I have received no written report for many months from Mr. Woodfin our commissioner at Saltville, Virginia, but understand they are making about 150 bushels per day. The principal difficulty at that point is in getting it away, the transportation being entirely under the control of the Confederate government and the State of Virginia. I have recently been endeavoring to hire or buy engines to put on the Virginia roads to transport our salt, and hope to succeed. Without this, the chance for getting away any is bad, except in wagons. Through Mr. Woodfin I have also made an excellent contract with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., for the purchase of 54 000 bushels at six dollars per bushel, deliverable at the works. A considerable quantity of this has already been delivered and paid for, and more is ready awaiting transportation. An appropriation is called for to meet this amount, which can be refunded to the Treasurer when the salt is sold. A small appropriation is also required to pay the amount of taxes levied somewhat to my surprise by the State of Virginia upon our property at the works, likewise a somewhat larger one for the erection of those at Wilmington. The papers submitted will enable your committee to estimate the amounts required. Notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in our way, I think I could safely assure you of a supply of salt provided transportation can be had.

The subject of our Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget amid the great concerns of the war. The efforts making by the friends of education with our zealous and indefatigable Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing sight of this great interest, is worthy of our admiration. I earnestly recommend to your consideration the whole subject, and especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which memorials will be presented to the Literary Board, and the Educational Association of North Carolina. I also suggest that regular teachers be exempted from State military duty whilst employed in teaching. Though fully aware of the importance of their vocation, I have not felt at liberty to excuse them under existing laws. The Common Schools should surely be kept going at every cost, and if sufficient inducements cannot be offered to disabled soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary males should be exempted. Surely, though, if convinced of the great necessity, our patriotic countrywomen would assist, in the absence of these male instructors, in preparing the minds of the rising generation to appreciate the Government which this one is bleeding to establish. When we see so little doing to educate the youth soon to succeed us, and behold abroad the vicious and demoralizing influences everywhere blighting the land, it is enough to fill one with shuddering for the future. Truly the mental furrows are gaping for the seed, and if the good be not put in, the crop of evil will be spontaneous and fearful. It is with pride that I observe the publication in our State of various new school books, creditable alike to the authors and to the public which has demanded them. Our great system of Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education, and demands your constant and fostering care.

The execution of the laws becomes more and more difficult, owing not so much to the increase of crime, in my opinion, as to the want of boldness in the civil magistrates. Many complaints continue to reach me from all parts of the State of depredations and outrages of straggling soldiers, illegal impressments of property by Confederate Agents, and many high handed violations of civil rights by military commanders. Most of the sufferers appeal to me for redress which I am often unable to afford them. They forget that the law still exists, and that it is their right and duty to apply it, whenever and by whomsoever aggrieved, in the ancient way. The General in command, and the private soldier alike, may be and should be arrested for any offence against the rights or liberties of the citizen, and if resistance is made, the whole military force of the State would be brought to bear, to enforce submission. One wrong redressed by the *law* would be worth twenty redressed by Executive appeal to the superior officer of the offender.

In this connection I call your attention to the insufficiency of the pay of our Judges. Their expenses should be borne whilst on circuit without limitation of the amount, at least. I regard their situation in this respect as worse than any other public servants, and earnestly invite you to the remedy.

The war still drags its slow length along. Gen. Lee has been materially reinforced, and all fears of the early capture of Petersburg and Richmond are dissipated. Our people and armies with a wonderful elasticity of spirit, have recovered from the effects of our reverses in the Valley of Virginia and in the Southwest. The campaign of 1864, the bloodiest by far of any yet fought on the continent, bids fair to close without a particle of vantage to our enemies, if not with positive advantage to our arms.

Nobody has yet starved, and with sufficient care nobody will, during the coming season. But the end of this war and the return of peace seems still hid from human vision. When it shall come, how it shall be raised, and with what body it shall come, are questions it is not in my power to answer. The glimmering prospects we thought we saw in the spring and early summer seem to have vanished.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation, however, that the good sense and conservatism of our people have rescued our State from the ruin of attempting to seek for it by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls has put to rest all our apprehensions on that score, and satisfied our enemies and our friends that North Carolina will share the fate for weal or woe of her confederates. A nobler moral spectacle has seldom been exhibited than that of our army and people in ratifying anew the plighted honor of their convention, after almost four years of such suffering and bloodshed as rarely happens to the lot of nations. Suffering men and women and children at home, and wearied and blood-stained soldiers on their knees in the trenches at Petersburg, with the enemies' shot crashing through their ranks as they cast their ballots, vied with each other in the noble task of upholding the honor of their State and the independence of their country. If I have ever maintained a constant and abiding faith in our ultimate triumph, I owe that faith more than to skilful generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or fortified cities, to that pure and unselfish patriotism which glows in the bosom of our people. In spite of all we see of the frailties of human nature, the greed of gain, extortion and rapacity, selfishness, grinding of the poor, indifference to the agonies of our country, and all the ways of the heartless and the raven prophecies of the unpatriotic, I have yet, in my two years of close intercourse with the people of my native State ever found a pure and undying flame, of that bright and glorious love of country, which can make the poorest widow or the humblest boy a kinsman of the Angels. And I have said, it cannot be that God will reject all this sacrifice and count as naught all this patience and long suffering because of the wickedness of some; that the little rills of patriotic love, trickling from the mountain gorge, flowing onward through the plain and receiving its tributaries of blood in every valley, must yet reach the sea, in strength and volume mighty enough to bear in triumph the ark of Southern freedom which we are struggling to launch upon its bosom. Let us continue to sustain our government in all rightful and necessary powers, and give to that wonderful and victorious army every possible physical and moral support; let us while watching anxiously every visible and reasonable means of peace, eschew every plausible by path whose mile marks point to ruin and dishonor; let us accept the simple faith of the patriot in the justice of our cause which leadeth to salvation, and avoid the learned skepticism of the doubter which taketh hold on hell, and the result will yet be all that the friends of good government and human freedom could desire. A nation purified by sorrow, strengthened by suffering and wise from the bloody lessons of civil war, shall yet, I humbly trust in God, establish and perpetuate for their more fortunate children, a government rich in all the traditions of liberty and civilization.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

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When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger, and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Nov. 19, 1864. 181—d3t.

FOR RENT FOR 1865,

A PLEASANT FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN THIS CITY SITuated two hundred yards east of the Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The residence contains five rooms, supplied with gas.

Excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January 1865. Apply to,

J. KINSEY,

Nov. 19 1864, 180—d3t

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

WEDNESDAY, - - - NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them to us for publication.

PRINTERS WANTED.

A number of good Compositors can find employment on the public work by applying at once. The highest wages and exemption from military duty guaranteed.

J. B. NEATHERY.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. In the *Senate* the standing and joint committees were announced, and will be found in full in our report of the proceedings of that body. The Governor's Message was received, read and ordered to be printed. In our issue of this morning our readers will perceive this document at length. Its recommendations are such as will doubtless effect good, and its tone eminently calm, sensible, and statesman like. Those portions relative to blockade operations and State supplies are of great interest. A joint election for State Printer resulted in the choice of Mr. Neathery some 104 out of 139 votes.

In the *House*, the Message was read and ordered to be printed. A bill was brought forward by Mr. Fowle, of Wake, changing the time of meeting for the Supreme Court to the second Monday in June and December, was, under a suspension of the rules, passed and sent to the Senate.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE was read in the Legislature on yesterday, and we hasten to lay it before our readers, to the exclusion of other matter. We need not invoke the careful reading of this document, as the intense interest felt by all at this crisis in the affairs of the State and nation, will prompt every one to examine with eagerness every thing which comes from one so deeply concerned in State and national affairs as Gov. Vance.

THE MESSAGE will be found to be strongly imbued with the patriotic fervor which glows in the bosom of its author. It is moreover an able, energetic and practical State paper. But we must reserve our comments for the future.

OUR FINANCES are as important to our success as keeping up our armies. Our losses in the field have not discouraged and disheartened our people at home more, if half so much, as the monetary condition of the country. The history of Confederate financiering so far, a hundred years hence, would be one of the most unique, astounding, if not laughable volumes that could be published. We believe, the future, if our successes in the field will allow it, will be an improvement. Mr. Trenholm will do his best, and had he been permitted to commence at the begining of the goverment, we should have done vastly better. But he will be trammelled in his operations by the past, and especially by being held too closely to it.

We gave on yesterday a slight hint at the present and prospective condition of our affairs In our haste some errors were made in our figures, hence we call attention to-day again to the same subject. If the present financial operation is continued for any length of time, it must be ruinous, and hence we desire that thinking men should ponder the matter.

The Confederate government is now funding as rapidly as it can, its outstanding debt and some of its convertible funded debt, in non taxable bonds at 6 per cent. interest, thus offering a high bid to patriotism or rather to our avarice. The purchaser of a $1000 bond of this kind, pays $1350 in Confederate currency which is now valued at $50 to 1. Hence he pays intrinsically $45, and gets a $1000 non-taxable bond bearing 6 per cent. interest, with many years to run. Keep the Confederate currency at its present value, and he receives $60 interest annually in as good money as he pays, thus losing $21 interest on his $350. So long as the war lasts if Confederate currency continues to depreciate, he will continue to lose a small amount annually in Confederate currency, and should the war prove disastrous to the Confederacy, he will lose all—which cost him intrinsically $45 and the interest. But if Confederate currency should improve, as Mr. Trenholm is anxious to make it and all desire it, say to be worth $15 to 1, the holder of the $1000 bond will receive an equivalent in present Confederate currency of 12 per cent. or $120 interest annually—if it should reach gold or par value and the war should end securing our independence, he would receive in gold or its equivalent $60 annually, which would be 133⅓ per cent. on his whole investment, or about $1800 a year reduced to present Confederate currency, on an investment of 1350! Should the war end now securing our independence and his bond have 20 years, to run, he will have received from the government up to the time of its payment, $2200 in gold or its equivalent for his investment of $45, or $66,000 in Confederate currency of present value on his investment of 1850, without having paid one cent. taxation upon it. It is plain therefore, supposing our independence to be secure and the government to act in good faith throughout, the very best investment that can be made is in the Confederate 6 per cent. non-taxable bonds.

Fortunately, North Carolina has issued no bonds very recently, but she must either do so, or increase her taxation, or vastly reduce her expenses. Suppose the Legislature, however, should authorize the issue of bonds, what will be the operation? Suppose the State can realize the present price of her bonds for a new issue of sixes—but they will be more apt to sink below it than rise above it. She will sell a $1,000 bond to A. drawing six per cent. for $1,750 say, in present Confederate currency, which in market is intrinsically worth $58 33⅓; as long as Confederate currency keeps at its present value, she will pay only $60 interest annually, if collected in the same depreciated currency. This would be a good business to her, and the purchaser of the bond would lose his interest on the $750. But let Confederate currency become worth $15 to $1, she would pay an equivalent of 12 per cent. annually or $120, which to the holder would be nearly 8 per cent. on his investment. But bring up Confederate currency to its gold or par value, the State would pay $60 annually in gold or its equivalent for the use of $58,33⅓ or $1,800 annually in Confederate currency at present value for the use of $1,750 Should the bond run twenty years, after Confederate currency is thus brought up to par value, the State will have to pay the holder $2200 in gold for the use of $58.33⅓ for that time, or $66 000 in Confederate currency at present value for the use of $1750.

With this exhibit, is it not plain that the State should be careful how it issues bonds. And it is especially worthy the attention of County Courts in the State, who are authorizing the sale of County Bonds to support the soldiers' families and the poor of their counties. If they are not careful they will saddle their counties with a debt which can never be paid.

MESSAGES uncalled for remaining in Telegraph Office, November 22nd:—J J. Patterson, J. B. Carpenter.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Friday, Nov. 18.

Mr. Henry of Tennessee, offered the following joint resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States, and declaring the determation of the Congress, and the people thereof, to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America. That the people of the Confederate States are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and whenever any government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness; that on these principles, embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, the United Colonies, in 1776, dissolved the connexion that bound them to the Government of Great Britain, and on them the Confederate States have severed the bonds of that political union, which connected them with the people of the Government of the United States of America, rather than submit to the repeated injuries inflicted upon them by that people, and to the usurpations of that government, all of which had the direct object to deprive them of their property, secured to them by constitutional guarantees, and to establish an absolute tyranny over these States.

Resolved, That the Confederate States appealed to arms in defence of these rights and to establish these principles, only after they had in vain conjured the people of the government of the United States, by all the ties of a common kindred, to discountenance and discontinue these injuries and after they had petitioned for redress, in the most appropriate terms, and received in answer only a repetition of insults and injuries, which foreshadowed usurpations still more dangerous to liberty.

Resolved, That after nearly four years of cruel, devasting and unnatural war, in which the people of the Confederate States have unquestionably established their capacity for self government and their ability to resist the attempts of the enemy to subjugate them. this Congress does not hesitate to avow its sincere desire for pence; and to that end, proclaim to the world the readiness of the government of the Confederate States to open negotiations to establish a permanent and honorable peace between the Confederate States and the United States, upon the basis of the coperate independence of the former.

Resolved, That the time has come when the Confederate Congress, in the name of the people of the Confederate States deem it proper again to proclaim to the world their unalterable determination to be free, and that they do not abate one jot of their high resolves to die freemen rather than live slaves; and farther, if the people of the United States, by re-electing Abraham Lincoln, mean to tender to them four years more of war or reunion with them, on any terms, deeply depreciating the dire necessity so wantonly thrust upon them, and relying upon the justice of their cause and the gallantry of their soldiers, they accept the gaze of battle and leave the result to the righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

Resolved, That in view of the determination of the enemy to prosecute this horrid war still further, against which the Confederate States have at all times protested, and which the enemy have waged with extraordinary vigor, and which has been marked by acts of extraordinary atrocity, in violation of all the usages of civilized warfare, the Congress of the Confederate States will, from this hour, dedicate themselves anew to the great cause of self defence against the combined tyranny of the enemy: that it shall no longer be the momentary occupation of the Congress and the people of the Confederate States but the business of their lives, to gather together the entire strength of the country in men and material of war, and put it forth, as with the will of one man and with an unconquerable determined to defend their alters and their fires des till the last votary of Freedom falls around them.

Mr. Henry said he did not desire to discuss he resolutions at this time. He merely wished to ave them printed and placed upon the calendar. t the proper time he trusted that Senators ould express their sentiments, on this question, nd a spirit would go out to the country that we were fully up to the mark and intend to achieve our independence or die in the good fight.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Deserters to the Yankees are very pittily received in these latter days. After finding out who and what the deserter is, the Yankee officer in command ask the fugitive, will you serve in the army, the navy or marine corps of the United States? If he replies that he did not come to do either but only to escape from the Rebels and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he is told he must do one of the three things, oath or no oath. If he still declines to choose, he is sent to Tortugas or some other choice spot and put to work on the fortifications. This is for white traitors. The blacks are thrust in the army or set to digging dirt under Yankee taskmasters, proverbially the hardest of masters.—*Mobile Register.*

GEN. BRAGG.—It is officially announced in the Wilmington Journal that Gen. Bragg "assumes the command of the Department of North Carolina," and that "Maj. Gen. Whiting and Brig. Gen. Baker will continue the territorial command hertofore exercised by them" Gen'l Bragg succeeds Gen'l Beauregard, transferred som time since to the South West.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—The Journal states that the gross receipts of this road for the year ending 30th Sept., at $3,010,029 97, against $1,402,831 last year. Increase $1,706,208 37.—The expenditures have been $1,864,224, 34, and the profit $1,145,815 63, against $809,652 67 last year. Increase of profit $336,162 96. The Directors have declared Dividend No. 27 of 20 per cent,

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1864.

The Senate met this morning at half-past ten. After the reading of the journals W. B. March, Esq., Senator elect from Rowan and Davie, appeared and took the oaths of office. The standing committees of the Senate were then announced as follows:

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Smith, Aycock, Winstead, Speight, Odom, Blount, McCorkle, and Jones.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Wright, Ellis, Bagley, Grier, Horton, Kirby, and Sanders.

Judiciary—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Bogle, Bryson, Winstead, and Dick.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Leitch, Horton, Matthews, Ellis, Straughn, Jones, and Lassiter.

Claims—Messrs. Speight, Powell, Taylor, Adams, Snead, March, and Ward.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Lindsay, McEachern, Bagley, Long, and Whitford.

Banks and Currency—Messrs. Bagley, Winstead, Long, Miller, Person, Courts, and Bryson.

Corporations—Messrs. Arendell, Smith, Wynne, Harris, Berry, Blount, and Aycock.

Agriculture—Messrs. Powell, McEachern, McCorkle, Jones, Lindsay, Adams, and Odom.

The joint standing committees, on the part of the Senate were as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Wiggins, Pool, Courts, Patterson, Berry, Long, Harris, and Lassiter.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum—Messrs. Arendall, Odom, and Crump.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Lindsay, Wynne, and Mann.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Perry and Powell.

Public Library—Messrs. Ellis, Speight, and Lassiter.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Bryson, Horton, and Patton.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Pool, Miller, and Arendall.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Stubbs, Patten, and Pitchford.

On motion, committees on the part of the Senate were appointed to form joint committees of the Assembly for the purpose of waiting on his Excellency, the Governor, and to frame rules for the government of joint action.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, and state the organization of the Senate, reported that a message would speedily be laid before the Senate, and while awaiting its arrival it was moved by Mr. Wright, of Cumberland, that the Senate proceed to the election of Public Printer, this being the day appointed for that purpose by law.

Mr. Wiggins, of Halifax, nominated Mr. J. B. Neathery for the office, and a message was sent the House to state the nomination and ask concurrence in an election. The House signifying such concurrence the election was proceeded with Messrs. Adams and Wiggins superintending the vote.

Pending the declaration of the vote by the joint committee the Message was taken up and read. [See our first page.] At the conclusion of the Message the result of the vote for State Printer was declared from the joint committee. The whole number of votes cast was 139, of which Mr. Neathery received 104, Mr. Gorman 20, Mr. Holden 7, Mr. Pennington 4, Mr. Palmer 2, Mr. Yates 1, and Mr. Darby 1. Mr. Neathery was then declared elected State Printer, and after concurring in the House resolution, to have five copies of the Message and two of the accompanying documents printed for each member, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House met at 11 a. m., proceedings being opened with prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church in this city. The following members appeared in the Hall and were duly qualified: Messrs. Hassell, of Tyrrell, Beam, of Cleaveland, Alford, of Wake, Crawford, of Wayne, and Davis, of Halifax.

Messages were received from the Senate stating the organization of that body, and praying joint committees to wait upon the Governor, and prepare rules for government of joint action. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, and on suspension of the rules, a resolution was adopted directing the Treasurer to pay Wm Webster, late Doorkeeper of the House, $30 per day for two days' services, and fifty cents per mile mileage.

Mr. Phillips, of Orange, introduced a bill to incorporate the Bingham School, to be a classical and military institution, with a capital of $100,000.

Mr. Love, of Haywood, introduced a bill to repeal all laws or parts of laws exempting State officers from conscription.

Mr. Fowle, of Wake, introduced a bill providing that hereafter there be two terms of the Supreme Court in the city of Raleigh, on the second Monday in June and December of each year. Under suspension of rules read three times, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency, the Governor, reported that at 12 M. a message from him would be laid before the General Assembly, and soon thereafter the message was sent in and read.

[For the Message we refer the reader to our first page.]

At the conclusion of the message, the House, in accordance with the request of the Senate, proceeded to the election of State Printer, Messrs. Neathery, Holden, Gorman and Pennington having been nominated for that office.

The election for State Printer having terminated in the election of Mr. J. B. Neathery by a large majority, and the printing of five copies of the message, and two of the accompanying documents for each member having been ordered, the House adjourned.

BEAST BUTLER'S PLAN OF PEACE.—General Butler in a speech at New York, Monday evening, after expatiating upon Lincoln's re-election, said: "He thought that our Government might now proffer the olive branch to the rebels, tendering them liberal and even generous terms of adjustment in case of their return to the Union, and giving them a reasonable time—ay, till the 8th of January next—to signify their acquiescence; if they hold out, then he would favor a most energetic and unsparing prosecution of the war, to the end that the obstinately disloyal should be driven to Mexico or elsewhere—at all events, out of the country—and their estates divided among the Union soldiers who had contributed to their overthrow."

The election in New Hanover, for Senator in place of Mr. Hall resigned, will take place on Thursday next the 24th inst. Major Robert Strange Col. Edward D. Hall, Thos. C. Miller, Esq, and Lt. S. J Faison are nominated by their friends.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

October 18, 1864. J. J. LANSDELL, 153—tf.

A SITUATION WANTED.

BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD TWO YEARS experience in teaching, in some school or private family as Instructress of Higher English and French. She is particularly desirous of teaching Mathematics, and can furnish the best of references as regards qualifications, position, &c. Address immediately, stating terms,

MISS A. P., Enfield, N. C.

Nov. 21, 1864. 181—d2tw4t.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.

In the Senate Mr. Semmes submitted a resolution declaring that the quantity, quality and value of articles deliverable as tax in kind shall be ascertained in case of disagreement between the tax payer and assessor by disinterested persons, referred after a protracted debate for further consideration. The resolution was postponed until to morrow. The House adopted the resolutions reaffirming the declaration of last session, the unalterable determation of the people in the Confederate States, never upon any terms to have any affiliation, political or otherwise, with people engaged in the invasion of our soil or butchery of our citizens.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

In the Senate Mr. Henry from the committee on Military Affairs reported the bill increasing compensation of free negroes employed in the army and authorizing impressment of forty thousand slaves, the bill was placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the President in response to the resolution of Mr. Maxwell, stating that no State of the United States, had intimated a willingness directly or indirectly to enter inte Convention for a cessation of hostilities or any other purpose.

The House passed Senate bill authorizing the exchange of six per cent. coupon bonds for seven thirty.

The House also adopted a resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest, officers and men, for victories recently gained.

Nothing further of interest. Open session.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 21.

A raiding party of the enemy tapped the Central road at Griseridville, at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. A lumber train was captured and destroyed. Nothing else known, except that firing was heard a few hours afterwards. The movement of Sherman upon Macon was simply a feint for the purpose of concentrating our forces. Their raid upon the Central railroad is for the purpose of keeping them there whilst the whole force of the enemy moved upon and captured Augusta or Savannah. Sherman did not advance his infantry farther down the Macon and Western railroad than Griffin, but his cavalry came as far as Barnesville. He has crossed the Oconee with his infantry, and that line near Indian Springs. The whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction. Their advance was three miles from Union Point at 11 o'clock this morning.

From Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Nov. 21.

Reported fight at Strawberry Plains to-day, three hundred negroes killed. No official news.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov 21.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of the 19th says great excitement prevailed at Memphis on the 18th in consequence of reports that Beauregard was marching against that place with a large force from Corinth.

The Chicago *Journal* says a fourloughed officer of Sherman's staff states he has been ordered when his leave expires to rejoin his command at Savannah.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 15th says Thomas is at Pulaski with the 4th and 23d army corps and heavy details from other corps.

Gold 216½.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.

The Baltimore *American* says Grant, accompanied by a portion of his staff, arrived at Baltimore on Friday on his way to Burligton on a brief visit to his family. The same paper says the blockading fleets will soon be largely increased, and rendered so strong that it will be impossible for vessels to run through them.

A St. Louis telegram says that Sherman's army consists of four corps, commanded by Jeff. C. Davis, Osterhaus, Blair, and Slocum.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 20th has been received. It contains nothing of interest, except the admission of a defeat in East Tennessee.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 220.

Negro Women and Children at Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 26TH NOVEMBER, WE WILL sell a Negro Woman and Three Children at Auction. Sale to take place at 12½ o'clock in front of our store.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Nov. 23, 1864. 183—w&12t.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1ST, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL WM. BINGHAM, *Superintendent.*

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—3t.*

Snuff! Snuff!! Snuff!!! For Sale!

JUST RECEIVED, 100 BOXES SOUTHERN STAR SNUFF, on consignment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

Nov. 21, 1864. 181—3t.

Blue Stone! Blue Stone!! For Sale!

JUST RECEIVED, 200 LBS. BLUE STONE, on consignment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

Nov. 21, 1864. 181—3t.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt., for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., OCT. 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

FOR SALE!

$13.500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued by Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R, and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

Nov. 14, 1864. W. H. JONES. 176—tf.

S. T. WILDER,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandize, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stock holders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro' Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

nov 11—60td. C. DEWEY, Cashier.

NOTICE!

To the Justices of the Peace in Wake County!

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET AT THE Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of transacting important County business.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

Nov. 22, 1864. 182—3t.

WANTED:

$6,000 Virginia Bank Bills.
$6,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.
Coupons old North Carolina Sixes.
Coupons North Carolina Railroad old (North Carolina) six per cent. Bonds.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., *Bankers and Brokers.*

Nov. 21, 1864. 181—4t.*

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY, Commissioner.

161—tf.

THE KEY-STONE.

A MASONIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865, I SHALL commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine under the above title, to be devoted to the interest of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

I believe that every good Mason will agree with me in the opinion that such a publication will be beneficial in enlightening our less informed brethren, and in dispensing many a calm, kind word of cheerfulness to the hearts and homes of thousands of worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. It will be my earnest purpose to bring to bear whatever humble ability I may possess to make it a reliable custodian of sound Masonic Law and Tenets, ever adhering closely to the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft in all their pristine strength and symmetrical beauty.

Trembling, lest I err, in clothing myself for so responsible an office, I shall engage upon the KEY-STONE such skilled editorial talent as shall keep the lights well trimmed and brightly burning, with the sincere hope that as our work goes forth each month, from the quarries of our labour it may pass an improved inspection and be acceptable to the head and to the heart of every good Master at whose home or hands it may be received.

TERMS:

One subscriber six months,	$ 10 00
Twelve subscribers six months,	100 00
Single copies,	2 00

Masons, Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Encampments will please send in their subscriptions at once.

Address

WM. B. SMITH, Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

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☞ Every paper in the Confedracy is respectfully requested to insert this prospectus a few times. By so doing they will confer a favour, and shall receive the work regularly.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their posses ion or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

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Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

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FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 167—3t.